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A N N U A L R E P O R T O N

The Health of The

STROOD RURAL DISTRICT

During the Year

1 9 4 6

BY

M. F. McDONNELL, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

STROOD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF THE
STROOD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
for the year 1946.

Corrigendum.

Introductory letter - Paragraph 3 "The birth rate shows an increase of 3.0 per 1,000 from 1945, the figure for 1946 being 387 births, giving a birth rate of 21.7 per 1,000."

Page 1 - VITAL STATISTICS.

	1946	1945

Birth rate	21.7	17.7

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health

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Senior Sanitary Inspector

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Additional Sanitary Inspector


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L. J. DIXON.

Clerk to the Public Health Department

MISS A. SAYER.



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THE RURAL DISTRICT OF STROOD, KENT.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1946.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Strood Rural District Council.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report upon the health of the District for the year 1946.

The population shows a substantial increase, the Registrar General's estimate for the middle of 1946 being 17,830, an increase of 1,330 over the figure for the previous year.

The birthrate shows a decrease of 1.6 per 1,000 from 1945, the figure for 1946 being 387 births, giving a birthrate of 16.09 per 1,000.

The number of deaths during the year was 214, giving a death rate of 12.0 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 11.7 per 1,000 in 1945.

Infantile mortality has shown a further decline, the Infantile Mortality rate for 1946 being 23.25 against 34.13 for 1945. No infants under two years of age have died from Diarrhoea and Enteritis during the year.

The general health of the district throughout the year has been remarkably good. There have been no unusual circumstances giving rise to any particular form of invalidity.

As in 1945, an acute housing shortage still prevails throughout the Rural District but it is pleasing to note that 36 houses have been erected by the Council during 1946 and substantial progress made towards the completion of further houses during 1947. I must comment however, upon the rapidly deteriorating condition of the older type houses, prevalent in the more rural parts of the district. Through lack of materials and labour to efficiently effect repair, these houses are rapidly falling into decay and must present a serious problem unless substantial works of repair and reconditioning are carried out in the near future. Seven years of neglected maintenance repair is rapidly turning reasonably constructed houses into conditions analogous with slum properties and unless higher authorities take note of the conditions prevailing and give them equal priority in the issue of materials and provision of labour, demolition and rehousing programmes will have to be embarked upon before the Council have had enough time to provide houses for those families who have no separate home of their own.

I would once again express my thanks to the Council for their continued interest and support, to my colleagues in other departments and especially to the Staff of the Health Department for their support and devotion to duty.

Your obedient Servant,

M. F. McDONNELL.

Medical Officer of Health.

October, 1947.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF AREA.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	1946	1945
Area of District	48,811 acres	48,811 acres
Estimated resident population ..	17,830	16,500
Number of inhabited houses (according to Rate Book)	5,581	5,207
Rateable value	£121,323	£117,523
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ..	£500	£489
Births	387	293
Birth rate	16.09	17.7
Deaths	214	194
Death rate	12.00	11.7
Infantile death rate	23.25 per 1,000 births	34.13 per 1,000 births
Zymotic Death Rate (7 principal zymotics.)	0.00	.24
All forms of Tuberculosis16	.60

BIRTHS

Of the total live births registered, 191 were male and 196 females. There were 23 illegitimate births, 6 males and 17 females.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths registered numbered 214, comprising 112 males and 102 females. This figure is arrived at after deducting deaths of non-residents who died chiefly in camps and institutions and adding those residents dying outside the district.

Zymotic Death Rate. The seven principal zymotic diseases as defined by the Registrar General are:- Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Fever (i.e. typhus, enteric fever and simple continued fever) and diarrhoea. Of these diseases, enteric fever mortality is perhaps the best test of sanitary conditions, caused as it is by specific contamination of soil and water, by excreta, whilst diarrhoea with its special incidence to young children, is notably associated with insanitary surroundings.

It is pleasing to note that no Zymotic Disease deaths were registered during the year.

Infant Mortality Rate. There were nine deaths of infants under one year of age, giving an infantile mortality figure of 23.25 per 1,000 births, a decrease of 10.8 below the 1945 figure. This steadily decreasing figure bears tribute to the advantages ~~taken~~ by expectant and nursing mothers of the Ante and post natal and welfare clinics in the district, and to the availability of cheap milk and other baby foods now within easy reach of the pockets of the low wage earning classes.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE STROOD RURAL DISTRICT.

1946.

	M	F
ALL CAUSES	112	102
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers.....	-	-
2. Cerebro-spinal fever	-	-
3. Scarlet Fever	-	-
4. Whooping Cough	-	-
5. Diphtheria	-	-
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	1
7. Other forms of tuberculosis	1	-
8. Syphilitic diseases	2	-
9. Influenza	1	2
10. Measles	-	-
11. Acute poliomyelitis and polio- encephalitis lethargica	-	-
12. Acute inf. encephalitis	-	-
13. Cancer of mouth (M) uterus (F)	-	2
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	6	1
15. Cancer of breast	-	2
16. Cancer of all other sites	11	11
17. Diabetes	1	1
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions	16	13
19. Heart Disease	28	33
20. Other diseases of circulatory system ...	3	2
21. Bronchitis	4	4
22. Pneumonia	7	2
23. Other respiratory diseases	4	2
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	3	-
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years	-	-
26. Appendicitis	-	-
27. Other digestive diseases	2	2
28. Nephritis	3	5
29. Puerperal sepsis etc.....	-	1
30. Other maternal causes	-	-
31. Premature birth	-	4
32. Congenital malformations etc.	2	-
33. Suicide	1	-
34. Road Traffic accidents	2	-
35. Other violent causes	4	1
36. All other causes	10	13

Deaths of Infants under 1 year:-

TOTAL DEATHS	4	5
Legitimate	4	4
Illegitimate	-	1

Live Births:-

TOTAL BIRTHS.	191	196
Legitimate	185	179
Illegitimate	6	17

Stillbirths:-

TOTAL STILLBIRTHS	-	3
Legitimate	-	3
Illegitimate	-	-

Resident population to middle of 1946 17,830.

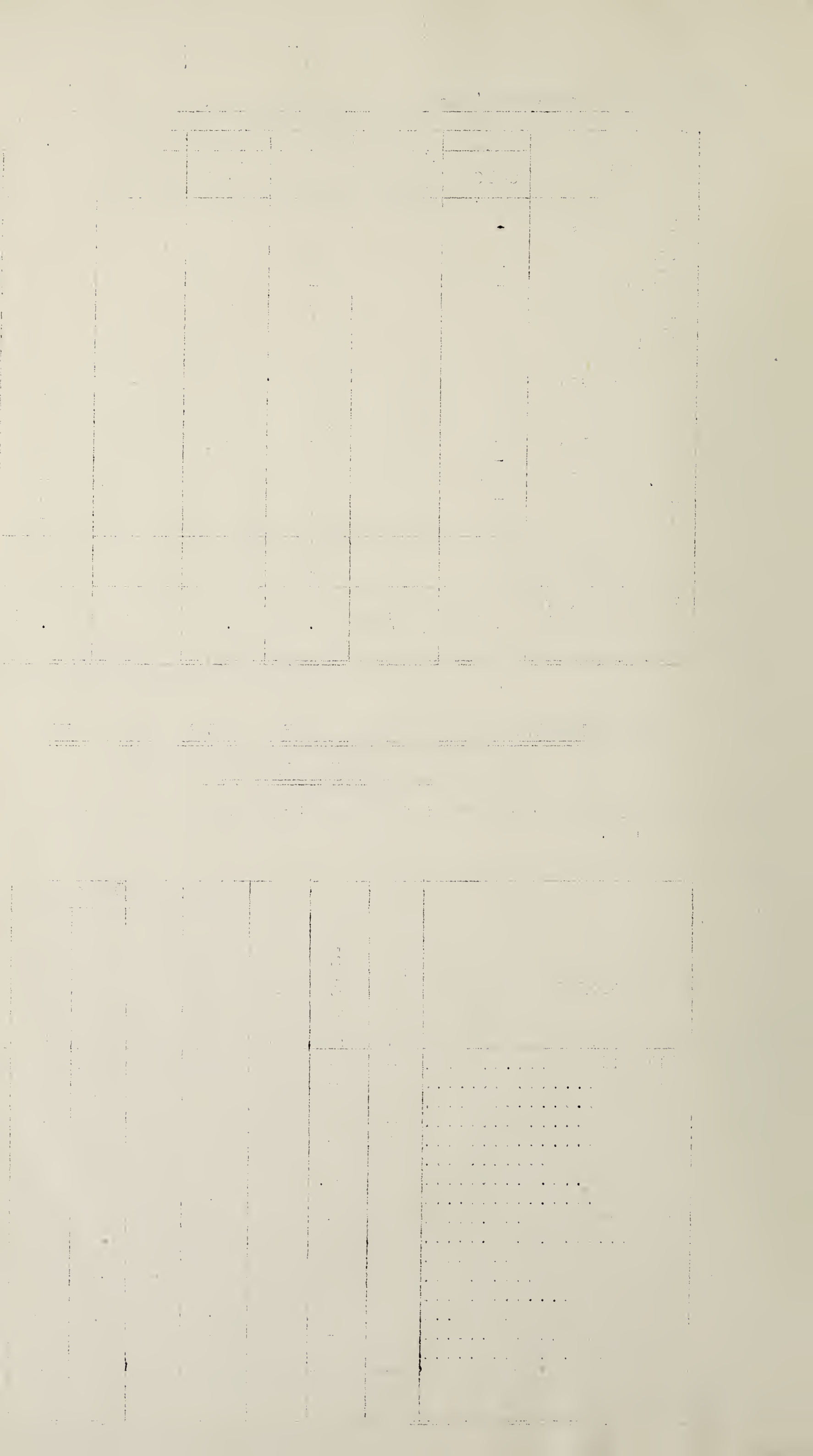
Analysis of age groups of deaths occurring during 1946.

Parish	Age Groups.						
	0-10	10-20	20-40	40-60	60-70	70-80	80-100
Allhallows	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Cliffe	2	2	1	7	4	5	5
Cobham	-	-	-	2	2	4	4
Cooling	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cuxton	1	-	-	2	4	2	5
Frindsbury	2	-	1	1	4	9	6
Halling	1	-	1	2	2	10	7
Higham	3	-	1	5	7	6	7
High Halstow	-	-	-	2	-	1	3
Hoo	2	-	2	4	5	10	3
Grain	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Luddesdowne	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Meopham	1	1	2	3	8	11	7
St. Mary Hoo	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Shorne	1	-	-	-	3	3	2
Stoke	-	-	1	1	2	-	1
TOTALS	11	3	9	31	43	65	52
Percentage of total deaths	5.1%	1.4%	4.2%	14.5%	20%	30.4%	24.3%

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

Tabulated statement of Cases of Notified Infectious Fever in each Parish:-

PARISH	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis		Poliomyelitis	TOTAL
						Pulmonary	Non Pulmonary		
Allhallows	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Cliffe	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3
Cobham	3	-	2	2	-	3	1	-	11
Cooling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuxton	1	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	12
Frindsbury	3	-	2	2	4	3	-	-	15
Halling	1	-	5	-	-	3	1	-	11
Higham	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	4
High Halstow	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Hoo	9	1	6	3	-	2	-	-	21
Isle of Grain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luddesdowne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meopham	4	-	4	1	1	1	1	-	12
St. Mary Hoo	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Shorne	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Stoke	-	-	14	-	-	1	-	-	15
TOTALS	28	1	45	10	6	19	4	-	115



The following arrangements have been made for the reception and treatment of cases of Infectious Diseases:-
Small Pox to Dislingbury Hospital (Tel. Maidstone 4321)

Other Diseases to Dartford (Bow Arrow) Isolation Hospital,
(Tel. Dartford 3369.)

The following table shows the number of cases and deaths from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever since 1937:-

YEAR	Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Enteric Fever	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1937	13	Nil	9	1	Nil	Nil
1938	54	1	50	2	1	Nil
1939	46	Nil	15	Nil	Nil	Nil
1940	30	Nil	2	Nil	1	1
1941	23	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	Nil
1942	42	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1943	40	Nil	6	2	Nil	Nil
1944	47	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1945	23	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
1946	28	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	346	1	87	5	2	1

TUBERCULOSIS

Statement of Particulars appearing in the Register of Notifications of cases of Tuberculosis for the Year ended 31st day of December, 1946:-

	Pulmonary			Non Pulmonary			Pulmonary and Non-pulmonary
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	Total
(a) Number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at the commencement of the year	26	21	47	28	26	54	101
(b) Number of cases notified to me under the Regulations of 1912 for the first time	17	7	24	2	3	5	29
(c) Number of cases removed from the Register during the year ..	9	4	13	6	5	11	24
(d) Number of cases remaining on the Register at the end of the year	34	24	58	24	24	48	106

Occupation of persons notified as suffering from Tuberculosis of all forms for the first time during the year:-

Ex - H.M.Forces	3
Housewife	4
Armament Workers	3
Labourer	2
Cowman	1
Butcher	1
Baker's Roundsman ...	1
Railway Clerk	1
Naval Cadet	1
Printer	1
Canteen Worker	1
Occupation unknown ..	4

Reasons for removal of already notified cases from the Register during the year:-

Recovered	10
Removed from Rural District	8
Died	5
Other causes	1

SCARLET FEVER.

Number of cases notified	28
Number of deaths	Nil
Case fatality per cent	Nil
Number of cases removed to Hospital	15
Percentage of cases removed	53%

DIPHTHERIA.

Number of cases notified.....	1
Number of deaths.....	Nil
Case fatality per cent.....	Nil
Number of cases removed to Hospital.....	1
Percentage of cases removed	100%

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Every effort is made to bring the advantages of Immunisation against Diphtheria, to the notice of all parents and particularly to the parents of young children and babies. Free treatment is available to every child, the cost of the service being borne by the Council, and as from the 1st April, 1946, the County Council, for children up to five years of age. Active propaganda methods include the individual notification to parents of all babies born in the Rural District, by means of special birthday cards, advertisements in the public press, and by national posters.

A total of 220 children of the following age groups were immunised during the year:-

0 - 5 years.....204 children.

5 - 14 years.....16 children.

41 immunised at Clinic at the Strood Rural District Council Offices.

61 immunised at Child's Home.

52 immunised at Doctor's Surgery.

66 immunised at Maternity & Child Welfare Centres.

SCABIES.

During the year the following cases of scabies were notified and facilities were provided for cleansing:-

Number of adults affected	44
Number of children	29
Number of houses in which infections occurred	28

SMALL POX.

No cases were notified during the year.

Dislingbury Hospital is available to receive patients suffering from smallpox. Accordingly the arrangements for the temporary use of Capel Isolation Hospital are no longer operative.

In the event of accommodation at Dislingbury being required for a patient from the area, contact is made with the County Medical Officer of Health (Tel. Maidstone 4321.)

ANTI MALARIAL MEASURES.

In connection with the control of Mosquitos, all possible breeding grounds, such as ditches, pools, ponds, and other stagnant water, were treated with malarial anti-mosquito emulsion.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

KENT COUNTY NURSING ASSOCIATION.

Particulars of work done by the various nursing Associations operating in the Strood Rural District from 1st April 1946, to 31st March, 1947.

Association	Cases Nursed			Total	
	Mid-wifery	Mat-ernity	Gen-eral.	Cases	Visits
Cliffe and Cooling	16	22	24	62	1,087
Cobham, Luddes-downe and Shorne	15	6	74	95	747
Higham	25	11	118	154	1,975
Hoo	17	-	41	58	583
Meopham and Nursted	13	8	148	169	2,018
Stoke	25	11	70	106	1,807
TOTAL	111	58	475	644	8,217

N.B. See Appendix for particulars of Maternity & Child Welfare Clinics; Midwives; Parishes served by District Midwives of Nursing Associations; Minor Ailment, Aural, Child Guidance, Dental, Ophthalmic, Orthopaedic and Speech Clinics; Diphtheria Immunisation Clinics; Tuberculosis Dispensaries; Venereal Diseases Clinics; Hospitals.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

The Rural District is supplied with water from the mains of the Mid Kent Water Company., in the parishes of Cuxton, Halling and Vigo Village, Meopham; the Higham & Hundred of Hoo Water Company for the remaining parishes of the Rural District, with the exception of the Kent County Council smallholdings at Shorne Ifield, which have a private supply from a Spring in Cobham Woods.

The sufficiency of the supplies is satisfactory; the supplies are constant and no plumbo solvency is present.

All waters supplied by the above statutory undertakings, are subject to frequent examination, samples being taken at monthly intervals by the officers of the Sanitary Department and analysis carried out by the County Bacteriologist at County Laboratories, Maidstone.

Table of bacteriological analysis of water supplied from the Mains of Public Water Undertakings and private supply main.

HIGHAM & HUNDRED OF HOO WATER CO PANY				
DATE	No. of organ- isms per cc. capable of growth in Agar at 37°C 22°C		B. Coli (presumptive)	Remarks
29 January	0	0	Absent in 100	Good water
13 March	0	0	ccs.	"
10 April	0	0	"	"
9 May	0	0	"	"
5 June	0	0	"	"
24 July	0	0	"	"
4 September	0	0	"	"
9 October	0	0	"	"
MID KENT WATER COMPANY.				
29 January	0	0	"	"
13 March	0	0	"	"
10 April	0	0	"	"
9 May	0	0	"	"
5 June	0	0	"	"
24 July	0	0	"	"
4 September	0	0	"	"
9 October	0	0	"	"
KENT COUNTY COUNCIL PRIVATE SUPPLY, SHORNE IFIELD.				
29 January	0	0	"	"
13 March	0	0	"	"
10 April	0	0	"	"
9 May	2	6	"	"
5 June	0	3	"	"
24 July	0	2	Present in 30 ccs.	Not typical B. Coli
4 September	0	4	Absent in 100 ccs.	Good Water
9 October	0	0	Present in 100 ccs.	Not typical B. Coli.

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Table of chemical analysis of water supplied from the Mains of Public Water Undertakings, and Private Supply Main.

	Higham and Hundred of Hoo Water Company	Mid Kent Water Company	K.C.C. private supply at Shorne Ifield
Total solid residue	36.0	37.0	62.5
Chlorine	2.0	2.0	7.0
Free Ammonia	0.0	0.0	0.0
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0	0.002	0.0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.2	0.1	0.4
Oxygen absorbed $\frac{1}{4}$ hour at 80°F	0.011	0.014	0.008
Oxygen absorbed 4 hours at 80°F	0.024	0.032	0.014
Nitrites	-	-	-
Remarks	The water is of excellent organic quality	The water is of excellent organic quality	The water is of good organic quality

Houses not supplied from public mains usually rely on shallow wells or rainwater storage tanks as their means of domestic water supply. Wells are usually in proximity to cultivated lands or other sources of sewage pollution and frequent inspection is necessary.

Three samples of water have been taken from such wells, details of the analysis being:-

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Source	No. of organisms per cc. capable of growth on Agar at 37°C. 22°C	B. Coli (presum- ptive.)	Remarks.
Shallow well, Polly Adams Corner, Hoo.	540 890	Present in 1/10ccs.	B. Coli presumptive pre- sent in 1/10 ccs. Further tests showed the presence of typical B. Coli in 1 cc. A badly contaminated water.
Spring water, Brook Row, Lower Stoke.	0 34	Present in 10 ccs.	B. Coli presumptive pre- sent in 10 ccs, absent in 1 cc. Further tests showed the presence of typical B. Coli in 10ccs. A contaminated water.
Shallow well, "Ship Inn" Lower Stoke.	0 58	Present in 40 ccs.	B. Coli presumptive pre- sent in 40ccs, absent in 30 ccs. Further tests showed the presence of typical B. Coli in 40 ccs. A contaminated water.

As a result of adverse analysis of certain well waters, pressure was brought to bear on the owners of the houses drawing water from these wells, to have the main water supplies extended indoors and as a result, 9 houses were provided with main water and three wells were closed.

A summary of water supply in the Rural District shows:-

Estimated proportion of houses supplied from public mains:-

- (a) Direct into houses 87%
- (b) By means of standpipes 12%

As soon as the necessary labour and materials become available, action will be taken within the provisions of the Water Act, 1945, to have those houses now supplied with water through standpipes, provided with water direct into the houses.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The Parishes of Hoo, Halling, Allhallows and Grain are provided with main sewerage systems, the sewage works being situated in close proximity to the Rivers Thames and Medway, into which the effluents are finally discharged. Most of the properties along the lines of sewers in the parishes of Allhallows, Grain and Halling are drained thereto, but delay in redraining properties in the Parish of Hoo, has been occasioned through a serious shortage of materials and labour.

During the year, an official inquiry was held by an Inspector of the Ministry of Health into the Council's application for sanction to provide sewerage and sewage disposal works for the Parishes of Frindsbury, Higham and Shorne, as a result of which the Minister's approval was given and the scheme is now in course of preparation for estimates from Civil Engineering Contractor.

With respect to future schemes, the Council have given instructions to their Consulting Engineer to prepare proposals for the sewerage of the Parishes of Meopham, Cobham, Luddesdowne, Cuxton and North Halling, the Parish of Cliffe and the Parish of Stoke.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Refuse Collection. A weekly refuse collection service operates in all parishes in the Rural District. Collections are carried out with "Dennis" Barrier loading refuse vehicles supplemented by a Bedford Refuse Vehicle when occasion arises requiring the use of a third vehicle. In operating the scheme, the Council have stipulated certain requirements to be carried out by householders:-

- (a) bins for collection shall be placed on or adjacent to the Public Highway.
- (b) bins of a size not exceeding 20" x 16" shall be provided by owners of property desirous of availing their tenants of the benefits of the scheme. Owing to the great difficulty in obtaining an adequate supply of metal ashbins, the Council have assisted owners of property by themselves procuring the bins and reselling to the owners at cost price plus a small delivery charge.

The refuse collection service is available to all households in the Rural District.

Refuse Disposal. The central tipping site is situated in a disused clay pit off the Grain Road at Hoo, the Council leasing

approximately 2 acres for the purpose. Tipping is, as far as labour will allow, carried out in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Health in their memorandum on controlled tipping. The tip is treated at regular intervals with proprietary brands of tip dressing and frequently dusted with Gammexane Powder as a precaution against infestation from crickets, flies and other insects.

In addition to the Hoo Refuse Tip, another tip is used at Halling. This tip is situated in a very deep disused chalk quarry. The maintenance work required on this site is negligible since the quarry is also used by the owners as a depository for factory waste with the result that the small quantities of household refuse tipped therein are immediately covered up by the waste.

Cesspools and Pail Closets. The Council have operated a cesspool emptying vehicle by direct labour since 1st April, 1945, and undertook the collection of pail closets, utilising the same vehicle, when the contractor's agreement expired on the 30th June 1945.

Cesspools are emptied on demand from owners or occupiers of houses. The contents of the cesspools are disposed of by emptying into the public sewerage systems where available, and tipping on fields in positions well removed from habitations where sewers are not available.

The cost of cesspool emptying is a general rate fund charge, but the Council have stipulated certain conditions with respect to the frequency of emptying and their resolution of the 21st March, 1945, provides that:

"The District Council for the Rural District of Strood
"resolve, pursuant to Section 72 of the Public Health Act, 1936,
"to undertake as and from the 1st April, 1945, to cleanse any
"cesspool upon receiving reasonable notice from the occupier of
"any premises within the Rural District provided that this
"obligation shall not extend to or require the Council to under-
"take the cleansing of any cesspool more frequently than once in
"any period of three months, but the Council may, if thought fit,
"and at the request of the owners or occupier of any premises,
"cleanse any cesspool at more frequent intervals on payment of such
"charge as may be determined from time to time."

This resolution was however, amended during 1947, the Council now undertaking to empty cesspools four times per year free of charge.

Pail Closets. As from 1st July 1945, pail closet collection was instituted in the Parishes of Hoo, Stoke, Allhallows and Isle of Grain (previously collected by contract). The cesspool vehicle is used for the purpose of collection, through the medium of a night soil attachment affixed to the rear of the vehicle. The contents of the pail are deposited into the night soil attachment and are immediately drawn up into the tank, thereby reducing smell nuisance to an absolute minimum.

Vehicle Maintenance. All vehicles are garaged at the Council Depot, Cliffe Road, Cliffe. A full time mechanic is engaged in continuous vehicle maintenance and it is of singular note that not one day has been lost in refuse collection since the complete direct labour scheme was inaugurated. All vehicles are subject to a maintenance overhaul every three months and a complete stripdown and overhaul every 12 months.

The employment of a mechanic has proved of inestimable value to keeping the service running at a high degree of efficiency.

Parish	Refuse Collection	Cesspools		Pail Closets	
	No. of bins collected.	No. of cesspools emptied	Gallonage removed	No. of pails collected	Gallonage removed.
Allhallows	2,530	18	27,650	918	3,820
Cliffe	24,428	108	170,225	-	-
Cobham	11,671	34	56,845	-	-
Cooling	1,089	9	10,100	-	-
Cuxton	14,311	51	64,575	-	-
Frindsbury	25,453	160	336,640	-	-
Halling	33,955	7	8,100	-	-
Higham	21,638	128	253,950	-	-
High Halstow	3,773	7	6,700	-	-
Hoo	22,869	73	130,310	12,036	45,840
Grain	5,552	10	5,160	1,326	7,640
Luddesdowne	766	5	8,500	-	-
Meopham	30,917	111	190,505	-	-
Shorne	14,827	58	28,450	-	-
Stoke	6,790	17	90,200	5,457	19,100
St. Mary Hoo	3,718	21	17,500	-	-
TOTAL NO. OF BINS COLLECTED	224,287				
TOTAL WEIGHT OF REFUSE COLLECTED	2,082 tons.				
NO. OF MILES COVERED IN COLLECTING REFUSE	22,964				
TOTAL NO. OF CESSPOOLS EMPTIED		817			
TOTAL GALLONAGE OF SEWAGE REMOVED			1,405,410		
NO. MILES COVERED IN EMPTYING OF CESSPOOLS			7,019		
TOTAL NO. OF PAILS COLLECTED				19,737	
TOTAL GALLONAGE OF PAIL CLOSETS REMOVED					76,400
TOTAL MILEAGE COVERED IN EMPTYING PAIL CLOSETS					3,344

Refuse Disposal. 1,388 tons of refuse disposed of at Hoo Refuse Tip.

694 tons of refuse disposed of at Halling Refuse Tip.

The undermentioned table summarizes the position relating to the need for houses in all parts of the Rural District and the action the Council has taken and is taking to meet such needs:-

APPLICANTS FOR COUNCIL HOUSES				POST WAR HOUSING PROGRAMME							
Position at 31st December 1946				The following analysis shows the present and potential housing programme for the District for the two years ending 31st March, 1948. Permanent Housing (shown in units of accommodation.)							
Parish	Applications from families living in separate houses	Applications from families living in rooms.	TOTAL	Sites			New Dwellings		Temporary houses completed.	Requisitioned property (Units)	
				Pro-gramme	Ac-quired	Devel-oped or under constr-uction.	Tenders ap-proved	Under constr-uction			Com-pleted
Allhallows	9	11	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Cliffe	37	42	79	50	94	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cobham	27	18	45	40	30	30	-	-	-	-	-
Cooling	3	9	12	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuxton	20	26	46	44	20	20	-	-	-	-	-
Frindsbury	70	120	190	98	38	38	34	34	-	-	13
Grain	10	9	19	12	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halling	40	100	140	76	76	76	60	20	10	6	3
Higham	24	60	84	46	22	22	20	20	-	-	1
High Halstow	5	15	20	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hoo	23	51	74	68	18	18	10	10	-	6	-
Luðdesdowne	1	-	1	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mecpham	36	48	84	54	24	24	24	-	8	-	2
St. Mary Hoo	4	4	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shorne	14	14	28	16	16	16	16	-	6	-	6
Stoke	17	9	26	20	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	340	536	876	590	408	244	194	84	14	22	31

Although the Council are doing everything in their power to provide accommodation by way of the erection of traditional brick houses, prefabricated temporary and permanent houses and the requisitioning of empty houses for accommodation of single families or for conversion into flats, the demand far exceeds the supply of houses; for instance, the number of applicants for Council houses at the end of 1946 was almost double that for December 1945, i.e. 876 at December 31st 1946, against 490 at 31st December, 1945.

This delay is having serious repercussions on slum clearance programmes which have been contemplated to take place within the next five years. A large number of houses in the Rural District have far outlived their usefulness and as each year progresses, these houses become more and more dilapidated, so that now they are a menace to the health of those families who are forced to live in them. Every endeavour is made to keep such houses reasonably weatherproof and watertight, but any remedial repairs undertaken are only temporary and must be repeated at very frequent intervals. I can only reiterate the observations I made in my report of 1945, wherein I expressed my opinion that the demolition of unfit houses must receive immediate consideration and that the rehousing of families from such houses should receive equal, if not a greater, priority than the families who have no separate home of their own. I must again make adverse comment upon the state of maintenance repairs to a great many houses in the Rural District. The insufficient labour force in the district coupled by the shortage of materials, is making the work of the Public Health Department extremely difficult, especially in securing the repair of houses under Sanitary Notice. A great deal of the time of the department is spent in finding builders who are willing to carry out housing repairs within a reasonable time and although pressure is brought to bear on both owner and builder, considerable delays do occur between the time of inspection of the houses and the time when repairs are completed.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the Year:-

- (a) By private enterprise 13
- (b) By the local authority 36

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) 1,253
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 1,846
- (2) (a) Total number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 46
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 75
- (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 14
- (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation 32

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 634

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs -

(ii) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices

(a) by owners -

(b) by Local Authority in default of owner -

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 27

(ii) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices

(a) by owners 16

(b) by Local Authority in default of owner -

C. Number of houses voluntarily demolished during the year 4

ARMY CAMPS.

Towards the latter end of the year, army camps in the Rural District, lying vacant after cessation of hostilities, were occupied by civilian families. In all, six camps were so occupied and although the civilians took possession without any official authority it was obvious that they had every intention of remaining in the accommodation they had appropriated. At the 31st December, 1946, 268 families were living in Army Camps situated at:-

Avery Way, Allhallows 24 families.

Dillywood Camp, Frindsbury 25 families.

Shorne Ifield, Shorne 3 families.

Laughing Water Camp, Cobham 63 families.

Lodge Lane Camp, Cobham 13 families.

Wrotham Camp, Meopham 140 families.

All these camps had been constructed during the war and were laid out to suit the requirements of army life, all the services being on a communal basis. The huts at Allhallows, Dillywood and Lodge Lane Camps, are constructed of timber, but at Laughing Water Camp, the majority of the huts have only a thin fabric lining and are prone to the effects of the weather. The Wrotham Camp which is the largest of all the camps, comprises five separate camps of a total hutage of 1,000, most of which are of the Nissen type. In view of the size of this camp, the Council decided to invite the neighbouring Local Authorities to participate in its use and the Borough of Gravesend and the Urban District of Northfleet took over several parts of the camp.

To ensure decent living conditions, it was considered that the minimum requirements at each hut should include the provision of a water tap, sink with ancilliary drainage, cooking facilities and lavatory accommodation, together with the sub-division of each hut into living and bedrooms sufficient for the needs of individual families. Fortunately all camps, except Lodge Lane, were drained by a sewerage system to which water closets, and wherever possible, sink drains, were connected. At Lodge Lane an efficient septic tank disposal plant had been installed, and it was possible for water closets to be erected and connected thereto.

At the end of the year, the Allhallows Camp had been converted and necessary works were in progress of construction at Wrotham and Cobham, but work could not proceed at Dillywood Camp since agreement could not be reached with respect to the transfer of the requisition from the Military Authorities to the Ministry of Health.

Educational, general public health and shopping facilities were available for the camp residents, except at Wrotham Camp, where owing to its size it was necessary to provide these services in the camp itself. Shops, and a Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic have been provided at B.Camp, which was considered central to all of the camps, and steps were in progress towards the provision of educational facilities. All camps are provided with a public cleansing service and the same general services as are applicable to the other residents of the Rural District.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Dairies, Cowsheds and Purveyors of Milk.

The general standard of milk production in this district has been maintained at a high level and the producers are to be congratulated on their efforts to produce milk of good quality and cleanliness.

It was necessary in 12 cases, to draw the attention of the milk producers to the dirty state of milk coolers, milking sheds and approach roads. In all instances immediate action was taken to conform with the Inspectors' requirements.

Several complaints were received from householders to the effect that milk delivered in the morning was sour by lunch time and on investigation it was found that the milk was "accommodation milk" supplied from outside sources. The principal source of supply of this milk is from Devon and Somerset Farms and souring was due to the age of the milk when it was delivered to consumers in the Rural District. Unfortunately it is impossible to control accommodation milk since it is supplied from the Milk Marketing Board Milk Pool and purveyors in the district, requiring implementation of their home produced milk to meet consumers demands, have to rely on this milk.

In several instances it was found that the milk was being delivered to the purveyors in dirty churns and necessary information was passed on to the Principal of the Milk Testing Advisory Committee for the South Western Region for his appropriate action.

During the year, 207 visits were paid to cowsheds and dairies.

MILK SAMPLING.

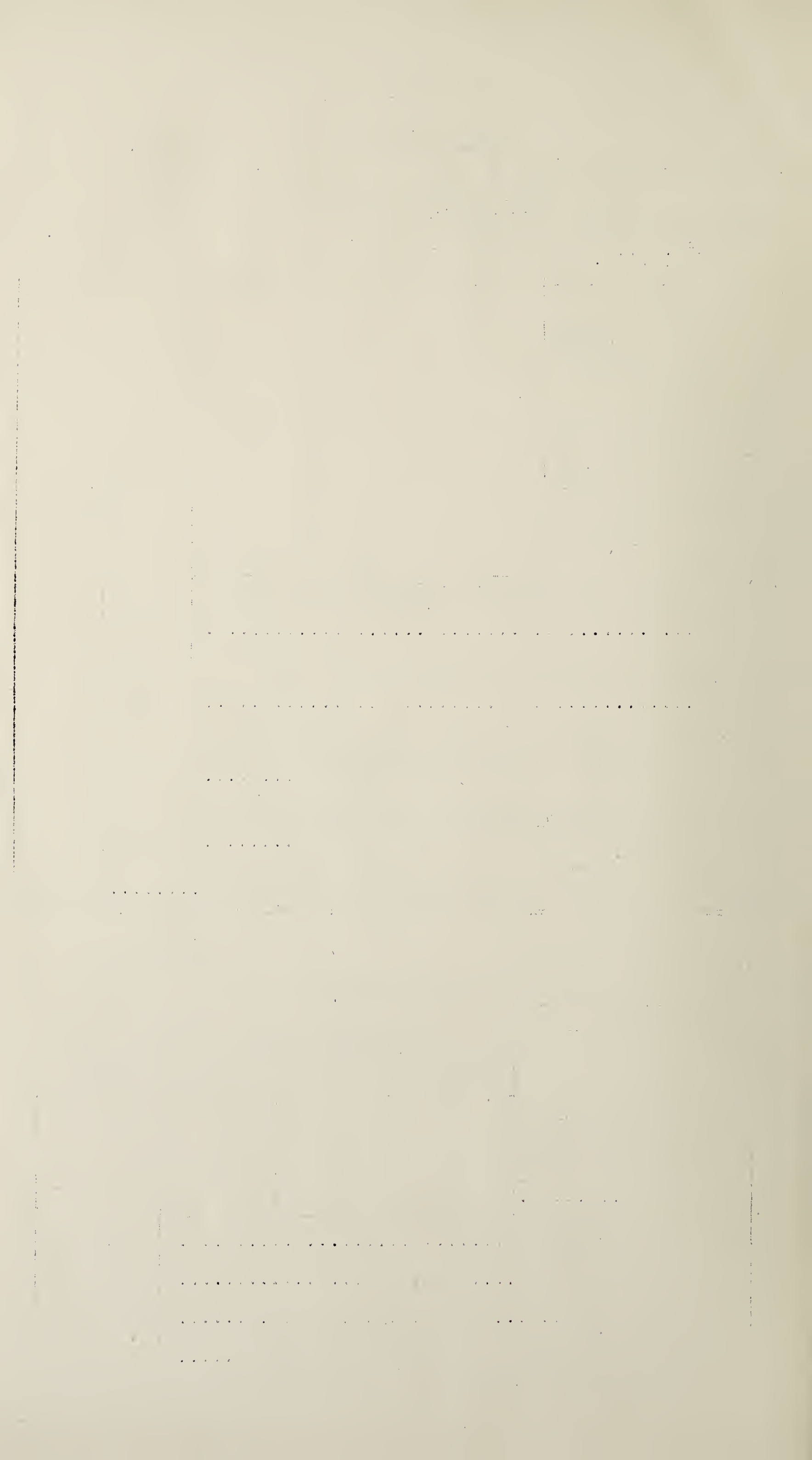
TABLE I.

NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN DURING THE YEAR	DESIGNATED MILK			ORDIN- ARY MILK	HEAT TREAT- ED.
	Tuberculin Tested	Accred- ited.	Total		
	29	18	47	39	3
(a)(i) Number of samples of designated milk found to conform with the Standards prescribed in the Milk (Special Designations) Orders	23	12	35		
(ii) Number of samples of designated milk found on exam- ination to have failed to conform with the Standards prescribed	6	6	12		
(b)(i) Number of samples of ordinary milk found on examination to have been produced in a cleanly manner				27	
(ii) Number of samples of ordinary milk found on examination to have been produced in a dirty manner				12	
(c)(i) Number of above samples of ordinary milk examined for Tubercle Bacilli infection and found on examination to yield negative results				17	
(ii) Number of above samples of ordinary milk examined for Tubercle Bacilli infection and found on examination to yield positive results				2	
(d) Number of samples of heat treated milk found on examination to have been efficiently pasteurised					3

TABLE II.

Analysis of Milk Registrations in Rural District at 31st
December, 1946.

	DESIGNATED MILK			ORDINARY MILK
	Tuberculin Tested	Accredited	Total	
Wholesale Producers	8	3	10	
Producers/Retailers	-	3	3	
Retailers	-	-	-	
Wholesale Producers				13
Producer/Retailers				13
Retailers only				6
Retailers only from outside Rural District				1



SALE OF FOOD & DRUGS ACT.

This act is administered by the Weights and Measures Department of the Kent County Council. The office of the Inspector whose area includes the Strood Rural District is F.A.Merrifield, Esq., Dartford Division, Kent Road, Dartford. The following return of samples taken during the year 1946 has been received from S. Strugnell, Esq., The Chief Inspector of the Weights and Measures Department, County Hall, Maidstone.

<u>Article</u>	<u>Number of samples.</u>
Brandy	1
Butter	1
Cake mixture	1
Camphorated Oil	1
Cod Liver Oil	1
Coffee	2
Condensed milk	2
Cough Syrup	1
Custard Powder	1
Gin	3
Ice Cream	2
Jam	1
Lard	3
Lemon Curd	1
Lemon Substitute	2
Lime Flavouring	1
Margarine	1
Milk	40
Peas	1
Pepper	1
Phenocetin Tablets	1
Powdered Soup	1
Sausage Meat	2
Self Raising Flour	2
Sugar	2
Syrup of Hypophosphites	1
Syrup of White Pine and Tar	1
Tinned Soup	1
Vinegar	1
TOTAL	<u>79</u>

All the above samples were reported to be genuine, with the exception of Milk Sample No. H.28, which contained 5.1% extraneous water. Proceedings were instituted against the sellers who were each fined £2 plus £1. 11s. 6d. Advocate's fee and 10/- costs, making a total of £6. 1s. 6d.

UN SOUND FOOD.

The following items of foodstuffs were examined, found unfit for human consumption, condemned and destroyed:-

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Reasons for condemnation.</u>
Cheese	7 lbs.	Mouldy
Cocoa	8½ lbs.	Contaminated.
Dried Figs	39½ lbs.	Mouldy
Butter	6 lbs.	Rancid
Shellfish	4 cwt.	
	4 bushels.	Putrefied.
Canned Milk	72 cans	Damaged and blown
Canned plums	46 cans	Blown.
Canned meat	1 can	Damaged
Canned Fish	5 cans	Damaged.
Canned Beans	1 can	Damaged.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Weight.</u>	<u>Reasons for condemnation.</u>
Canned peas	1 can	Damaged
Canned casserole	1 can	Damaged
Canned soup	1 can	Damaged
Dried Milk	225 lbs.	Putrefied
Biscuits	20lbs.	Damaged by flood water.
Rice	7 lbs.	Infested with insects.
Fresh meat	220 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	Putrefaction.
Bacon	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	Rancid.

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE SANITARY
INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT.

Summary of Inspections and Visits.

Dwelling Houses inspected under Public Health Acts ..	1,207
Dwelling Houses inspected under Housing Acts	96
Re-inspections after service of notices and visits to supervise works in progress.....	3,075
Inspections and visits re requisitioning of empty houses	16
Inspections, survey and supervision of adaptations of Army Camps	320
Visits under Rats and Mice Destruction Acts	5,320
Visits to Council premises	14
Visits to Schools	18
Investigations of Infectious Diseases	68
Investigations of verminous premises and persons	8
Inspection of cowsheds and dairies	207
Inspection of Tents, Van Sheds, Temporary Dwellings .	38
Visits to Factories, Bakehouses, Fish Friers	37
Inspection of Piggeries	19
Visits re water supplies	78
Inspections under Petroleum Regulations	47
Inspection of shops	35
Interviews with owners, agents and builders	319
Miscellaneous visits	207
TOTAL	<u>11,129</u>

Summary of Repairs effected to Dwelling Houses through
action under Public Health and Housing Acts.

Drainage and Sanitary Fittings.

Houses redrained	17
Defective drains repaired	38
Drains unstopped and cleansed	43
New ventilated soil pipes fixed	2
New ventshafts fixed	5
Privies abolished and replaced by W.C's	14
Insufficient water closet accommodation	1
New water closet apartments built	14
Water closets provided with pedestals and traps	39
Flushing apparatus and water supply provided to W.C's.	14
Water closet fittings repaired and cleansed	26
New sinks fixed	4
Trapped wastepipes fixed	15
New lavatory basins and baths fixed	-
Dangerous cesspools filled in	3
Defective inspection chambers and covers renewed	16
Water tests applied	12
Smoke tests applied	2
Colour tests applied	23

Miscellaneous.

Number of houses demolished.....	5
Number of houses closed	-
Parts of houses closed	-
Back-to-back houses converted to through ventilated dwellings	-
Obstructive buildings demolished	-

Housing Repairs.

Dangerous walls re-constructed and underpinned	3
Water supply laid on in houses	16
Water supply pipes repaired	28
Roofs repaired	56
Defective brickwork and pointing of brickwork repaired	36
Guttering or downpipes provided or repaired	41
Damp wall remedied	39
Yards repaved	7
Yard paving repaired	23
New wash-houses built	4
Defective floors repaired	41
Defective wall and ceiling plaster repaired	38
Dirty walls cleansed	14
Dirty ceilings cleansed	16
Defective stoves repaired or renewed	27
Defective windows repaired	79
Lighting of rooms improved	4
Ventilation to rooms improved	6
Sub-floor ventilation provided or improved	14
Handrails provided to staircases	6
Defective staircases and treads repaired	12
Ventilated food stores provided or improved	8
Washing coppers provided or improved	41
Steam outlets provided in scullery wash-houses	2
Sanitary dustbins provided	721
Instances of overcrowding abated	4
Verminous rooms treated	12
Nuisances from animals abated	3
Nuisances from manure and refuse abated	4
Dairies re-constructed	3
Miscellaneous defects remedied	79
Sewage purification plant cleansed and repaired	12
Defective sanitary pails renewed	32

APPENDIX.

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MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

Cliffe	The Black Bull.	1st, 3rd, 5th Tuesday afternoon.	
Cobham	Meadow Room	2nd & 4th Wednesday	"
Cuxton	National Schoolroom	2nd & 4th Thursday	"
Grain	Chapel Schoolroom	1st & 3rd Friday	"
Halling	Working Mens' Club	1st, 3rd, 5th Friday	"
Harvel	Village Hall	1st & 3rd Monday	"
Higham	Congregational School-rooms.	1st, 3rd, 5th Monday	"
Hoo	Five Bells Inn	Every Wednesday	"
Meopham (Voluntary)	Village Hall	1st & 3rd Thursday	"
Wrotham Camp	M.&C.W.Centre, Nr. Vigo Inn, Meopham.	Opening shortly.	
Stoke.	Nags Head.	2nd Friday	"
Wainscott.	Village Hall.	1st & 3rd Wednesday	"
Strood.	Ante-natal Clinic, Gun Lane.	Alternate Friday afternoons.	

MIDWIVES:

Halling)	Mrs. I.G.Sheath, St. Clement's,	Tel.
Cuxton)	Church Hill, Cuxton.	Strood 7503.
Frindsbury Extra.	Mrs. L.M.Ross, 9 Woodstock Road, Strood.	Tel. Strood 7206.

PARISHES SERVED BY DISTRICT MIDWIVES OF NURSING ASSOCIATIONS.

Cliffe)	Miss A.L.Taylor, 5 Irvine Terrace,	Tel.
Cooling)	Cliffe at Hoo.	Cliffe 23.
Shorne)		
Luddesdowne)	Miss E.Backhouse, 6 High Street,	Tel.
Cobham)	Cobham.	Cobham 3128.
Higham.	Miss S.McGarvey, 1 Alexander Cottages, School Lane, Higham.	Tel. Shorne 309.
Hoo .	Miss M.A.Webb) 11 St.Werbergh	Tel.
	Miss F.L.Tribble) Crescent, Hoo.	Hoo 66.
Allhallows.)		
High Halstow.)	Miss F.A.Leaman, 3 Jubilee	Tel.
Isle of Grain)	Cottages, High Halstow.	Hoo 52.
Hoo St.Mary)		
Stoke.)		
Meopham.	Miss J.M.Collie, Clements Reach, Meopham.	Tel. Meopham 3127..

MINOR AILMENT, AURAL, CHILD GUIDANCE, DENTAL, OPHTHALMIC,
ORTHOPAEDIC AND SPEECH CLINICS.

Minor Ailment Clinics.

Gravesend, Windmill Street.	Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 9.30 a.m.
Denton.	Every Tuesday and Friday, 10.30 a.m.
Northfleet, West Kent House, Station Road.	Health Visitor attends every morning from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m., and Medical Officer on every Saturday morning.

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Minor Ailment Clinics contd.

Dartford, County Hospital. Health Visitor attends every morning from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. and Medical Officer every Saturday morning

Aural Clinics.

Gravesend, Gravesend Hospital. E.N.T. Surgeon attends 2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoons in the month and Aural Nurse on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Wednesday mornings.

Dartford, County Hospital. E.N.T. Surgeon attends 3rd Wednesday afternoon in the month and the Aural Nurse on the 2nd and 4th Monday afternoons.

Chatham, County Hospital. E.N.T. Surgeon attends every Thursday morning in the month and the Aural Nurse every Saturday morning in the month.

Child Guidance Clinics.

Chatham, 118 Maidstone Road. Every Monday, Tuesday and Friday all day (by appointment.)

Dental Clinics.

Northfleet, West Kent House, Station Road. Every Wednesday, Thursday and Friday all day.

Gravesend, 5 Manor Road. Every day.

In addition temporary clinics are held at Stone Bean, Hartley, Longfield, Meopham, Southfleet, Fawkham, Higham, Shorne and Cobham.

Ophthalmic Clinics.

Gravesend & North Kent Hospital. Every Tuesday morning and every Thursday afternoon.

Dartford, County Hospital. 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th Wednesday in the month all day.
Every Monday in the month all day.

Gravesend (Borough)
Gravesend & North Kent Hospital. Every Friday afternoon.

Chatham, 118 Maidstone Road. Every Monday, all day.
Every Wednesday, all day.
1st, 3rd, 5th Friday, mornings only.

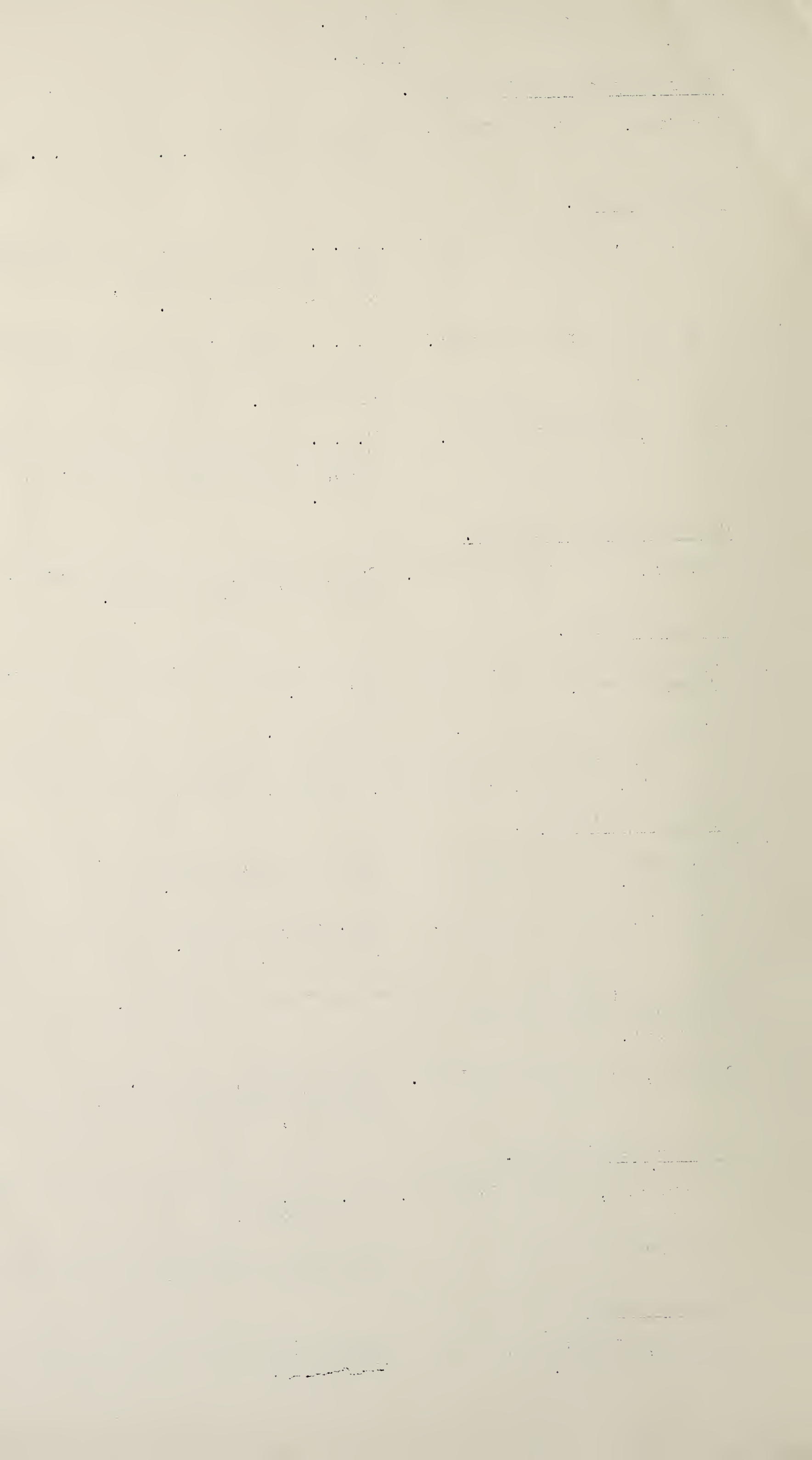
Orthopaedic Clinics.

* Dartford, County Hospital. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th Tuesday afternoons in the month.

Gravesend Borough Referred to Orthopaedic Surgeon at Gravesend Hospital, by arrangement.

Speech Clinic.

Chatham, "Elmsleigh," 118 Maidstone Road. Every Tuesday afternoon and all day Wednesday.



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* Children should not be sent to these clinics without previous appointments. Heads of schools who are seeking emergency dental treatment for the relief of pain for any child should telephone the Divisional Education Officer in order to ascertain whether the dental surgeon is in attendance at the clinic. If a clinic is not being held, the Divisional Education Officer will advise as to the name and address of the nearest dentist whose services have been made available under the Committee's scheme for emergency dental treatment.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Clinic held at Council Offices, Frindsbury Hill, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

Cobham Meadow Room 2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoons.

Meopham. Village Hall. 1st and 3rd Thursdays.

and at all Maternity & Child Welfare Centres as listed on Page 1 of the Appendix.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES.

13 New Road, Rochester. Tuesdays, 2 p.m. to 3 p.m.
Fridays, 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

Gravesend & North Kent Hospital, Gravesend. Wednesday, 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

36 New Road, Rochester. MEN Mondays 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Tel. Chatham 3343. Thursday 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

WOMEN Mondays 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Thursdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

22 Cobham Street, Gravesend. MEN Tuesdays 11.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.
Tel. Gravesend 1061. Thursdays 3.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

WOMEN Tuesdays, 2 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
Thursdays 2 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

HOSPITALS.

Out Patient Clinics.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Rochester.

Mondays.

9.00 a.m.	Dental	Mr. T. Barnes.
10.30 a.m.	Orthopaedic and Fractures	Mr. G. Taunton.
		Mr. G. Townsley.
1.30 p.m.	Surgical	Mr. G. Townsley.
2.00 p.m.	Medical.	Dr. F.A.Richards.

Tuesdays.

11.30 a.m.	Ear, Nose and Throat.	Mr. A.W.G.Woodforde.
2.00 p.m.	Medical and Skin.	Dr. G.O.S.Reid.
3.30 p.m.	Diabetic.	Dr. I. Wolpert.

Wednesdays.

10.00 a.m.	Cardiac	Dr. F.A.Richards.
1.30 p.m.	Ophthalmic	Mr. W.E.Heath.
4.30 p.m.	Varicose Veins and Haemorrhoids.	Mr. K.B.Glynn.

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Thursdays.

9.00 a.m.	Dental.	Mr. T. Barnes.
		Mr. G. Taunton.
10.30 a.m.	Orthopaedic and Fractures.	Mr. G. Townsley.
		Dr. A. Knox.
3.30 p.m.	Medical.	Dr. I. Wolpert.

Fridays.

11.00 a.m.	Radio-Therapeutic	Mr. G. Townsley.
		Mr. G. Taunton.
1.30 p.m.	Surgical	Dr. B. Niall.
3.30 p.m.	Rheumatism and Arthritis	Dr. G.O.S. Reid.

Gravesend and North Kent Hospital.

Mondays.

11.00 a.m.	Traumatic Clinic	Mr. M. Landau.
11.30 a.m.	Ear, Nose and Throat.	Mr. C.G.E. Plumstead.

Tuesdays.

9.30 a.m.	Dental.	Mr. F.T. Wilkinson.
11.30 a.m.	Surgical Out-patients and Varicose Veins.	Mr. K.W.D. Hartley.
2.30 p.m.	Ante-natal	Mr. F.S. Horrocks.
3.00 p.m.	Gynaecological	Mr. F.S. Horrocks.

Wednesdays.

9.30 a.m.	Fracture Clinic	Mr. M. Landau.
10.00 a.m.	C.O.2	
1.00 p.m.	K.C.C. Chest Clinic.	Dr. H.W. McGorry.
3.00 p.m.	Psychiatric Clinic	Dr. S.W. Hardwick.

Thursdays.

9.00 a.m.	Ophthalmic	Mr. W.F. Heath.
10.30 a.m.	Orthopaedic	Mr. J.S. Batchelor.
12 noon.	Electro-medical	Mr. K.W.D. Hartley.

Fridays.

8.30 a.m.	Dental	Mr. A.L. Wright.
9.30 a.m.	Fracture Clinic	Mr. M. Landau.

Saturdays.

11.00 a.m.	Medical Out-patients.	Dr. J. Crawford.
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